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# On the Cerylonidae (Coleoptera; Cucujoidea) of Japan

by

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with 22 figures

## ABSTRACT

**On the Cerylonidae (Coleoptera; Cucujoidea) of Japan.** — The new faunistic data for 6 species known from Japan and figures of the diagnostic characters are provided. The wingless and microphthalmous new species — *Philothermus japonicus* — is described and figured.

The following account is a brief record of the Cerylonidae collected by my colleagues Claude Besuchet and Ivan Löbl during their field trip to Japan in 1980.

The Cerylonid fauna of Japan is poorly known and as known at present, consists of 12 species assigned to 7 genera (SASAJI, 1977); 7 species are recorded and discussed in the present paper.

The mentioned material is deposited in the Natural History Museum in Geneva and some duplicate specimens in the Institute of Zoology in Warsaw.

I thank Dr. Ivan Löbl for enabling me to study this interesting collection.

## Cerylon sharpi Nakane

*Cerylon sharpi* Nakane, 1967: 74.

Material examined. Cunma: J. E. Kogen Nat. Park, Shirane, c. 1500 m, 22.VII.1980. I. Löbl — 2 ex; Ehime: via Mt. Ishizuchi, 1350 m, 13.VIII.1980, I. Löbl — 1 ex.; same locality but 1000 m, 14.VIII.1980 — 1 ex.

Distribution: Japan.

This is the only known "true" *Cerylon* species from Japan, close to the European species *C. ferrugineum* Stephens. The male clypeus is fairly deeply emarginate, the female one scarcely so. Aedeagus as in fig. 1.

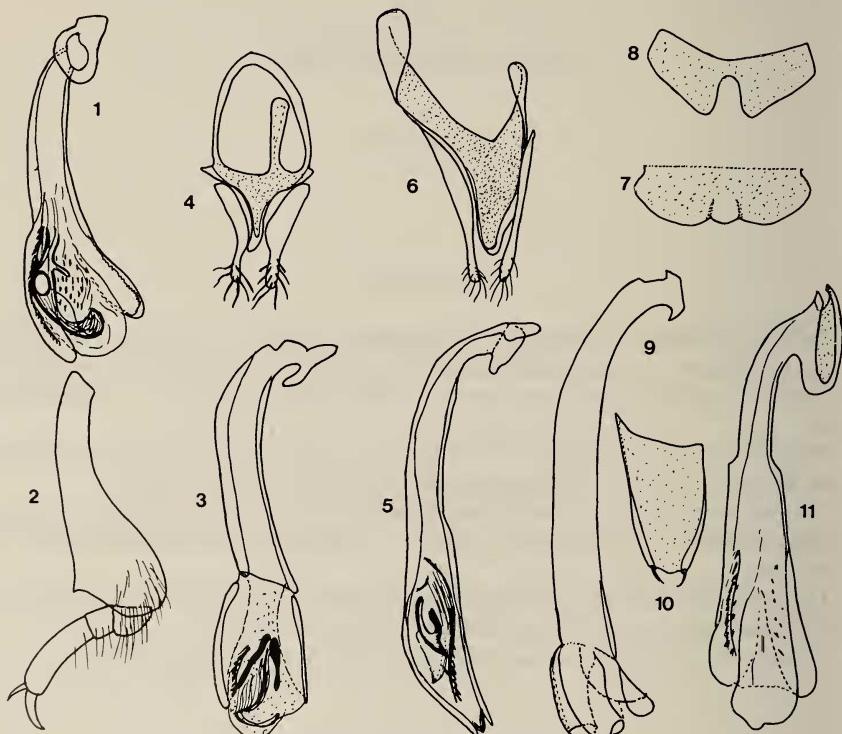
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**"Cerylon" curticolle Sharp***Cerylon curticolle* Sharp, 1885: 81.

Material examined. Ehime: via Mt. Ishizuchi, 1350 m, 13.VIII.1980. I. Löbl — 1 ex.

Distribution: Japan.

The species belongs to an undescribed genus closely related to *Cerylon* Latr. but differs in having body shorter and more convex, the vestiture obvious and the mouth-parts and aedeagus different. This with several undescribed species from the Oriental Region will be treated in a further publication. Aedeagus as in fig. 11.



FIGS 1-11.

1, 3, 5, 9, 11 — median lobe, ventral; 4, 6, 10 — tegmen, ventral; 2 — left protibia; 7, 8 — male clypeus. 1 — *Cerylon sharpii*; 2, 3, 4, 8 — *Philothermopsis crassipes*; 5-7 — *Ectomicros pubens*; 9-10 — *Philothermus depressus*; 11 — *Cerylon curticolle*.

***Philothermopsis crassipes* Sharp***Cerylon crassipes* Sharp, 1885: 81. In *Philothermopsis*: Nikitskii, 1985: 19.

Material examined. Tochigi: Nikko National Park, Chuzenji, 1350 m, 14.VII.1980, I. Löbl — 7 ex.; Ehime: Ishizuchi Nat. Park, Mt. Ishizuchi, 13-14.VIII.1980, Cl. Besuchet — 3 ex.; as above, but via Mt. Ishizuchi, 1350 m, 13.VIII.1980, I. Löbl — 3 ex.; Toyama: Kaminikawa, Arimine, 1150 m, 29.VII.1980. I. Löbl — 1 ex.

It is the most commonly collected species in Japan. It may be distinguished from all remaining species in Japan by the deeply notched clypeus (fig. 8), the 3-segmented tarsi and the protibia dentate at outer-apical angle (fig. 2), the procoxal cavities externally and internally open (fig. 12) and the antenna 10-segmented. Aedeagus as in figs 3, 4, spermatheca as in fig. 13.

### **Ectomicrus pubens Sharp**

*Ectomicrus pubens* Sharp, 1885: 80.

Material examined. Ehime: Ishizuchi Nat. Park, Mt. Ishizuchi Nat., 13-14.VIII.1980. Cl. Besuchet — 7 ex.

Distribution: Japan.

This species is easily distinguished from other species in Japan by the peculiar clypeus (fig. 7) and the pronotal sides crenulate. Aedeagus as in figs 5, 6.

### **Philothermus depressus Sharp**

*Philothermus depressus* Sharp, 1885: 78.

Material examined. Tochigi: Nikko National Park, Chuzenji, 1350 m, 14.VII.1980. I. Löbl — 3 ex.; Gunma: below Usui Pass, 850 m, 24.VII.1980, I. Löbl — 2 ex.

Distribution: Japan, USSR (Kunashir Isl.).

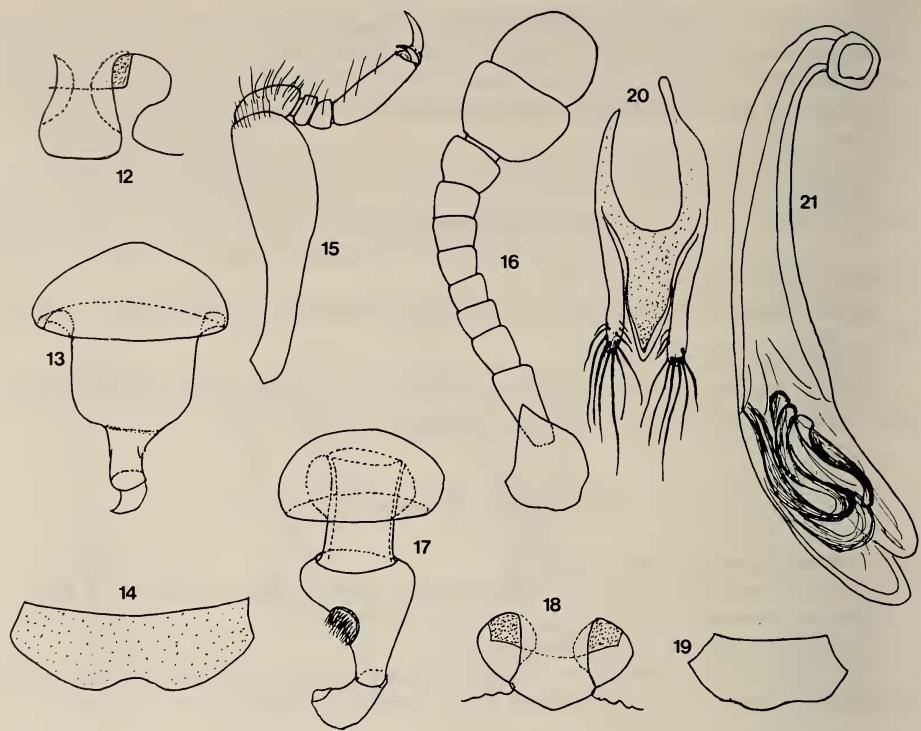
It is easily distinguished by its widely explanate pronotal and elytral margins, the 11-segmented antenna and the antennal club 2-segmented. Aedeagus as in figs 9, 10.

### **Philothermus japonicus sp. n.**

**D i a g n o s t i c c o m b i n a t i o n .** Wingless; colour brown to dark-brown; slightly convex; feebly shiny; vestiture consists of moderately dense setae visible under  $15\times$  magnification, the relative length of setae equal to 2-3 puncture diameter on pronotum, the longest sparse setae, about 4-5 puncture diameter, near pronotal base. Head. Anterior clypeal margin weakly emarginate in both sexes (fig. 14): antenna as in fig. 16, with 2-segmented club, well divided; eyes reduced, prominent, each consists of about 20-25 facets, eye round in shape; vertical punctures about as large as eye facets, 2-4 diameters apart, interspaces densely reticulate, feebly shiny. Pronotum  $0.7\times$  as long as wide, almost parallel-sided (fig. 22); margins wide, visible in basal  $4/5$ , the edges crenulate at least in basal  $2/3$ ; punctures  $1.5\times$  as large as those on vertex, 1.5-2 diameters apart, interspaces as on head reticulate, feebly shiny; base unbordered, with 2-3 large punctures laterally; subbasal impressions absent. Scutellum transverse, as in fig. 19. Elytra  $1.3\times$  as long as wide and  $1.7\times$  as long as pronotum; margins almost invisible from above; each with 8 rows, striae feebly impressed, irregular, and punctures not well visible, almost as large as pronotal ones. Intervals densely micropunctured, setose, shiny. Prosternal process and cavities as in fig. 18; mesocoxae separated by 0.6 diameter of coxa; protibia as in fig. 15. Aedeagus with tegmen as in fig. 20, and median lobe as in fig. 21. Spermatheca as in fig. 17.

Length 2.1-2.2 mm.

Holotype — Ehime: Ishizuchi Nat. Park, Mt. Ischizuchi, 13-14.VIII.1980, Cl. Besuchet.



FIGS 12-21.

12, 18 — prosternal process; 13, 17 — spermatheca; 14 — male clypeus; 15 — right protibia;  
16 — antenna; 19 — scutellum; 20 — tegmen, ventral; 21 — median lobe dorsal.

12-13 — *Philothermopsis crassipes*; 14-21 — *Philothermus japonicus*.

Paratypes — 13 specimens: same data as holotype; same but, 1550 m, 13.VIII.1980,  
I. Löbl.

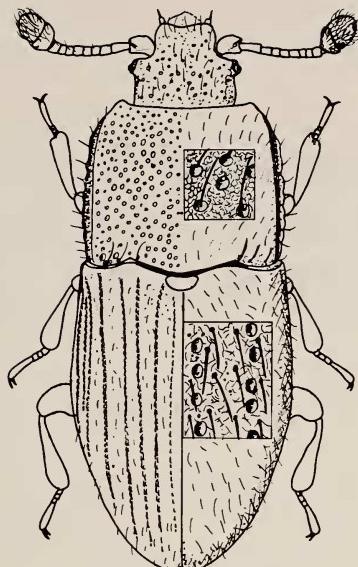
*P. japonicus* is not very closely related to *P. depressus*, as evidenced by the setose body, the sternal characters and the elongate parameres which are reduced in *P. depressus*. It is apparently similar to the *Ectomicrus* species, especially *E. pubens*, but is distinguished by the widely separated mesocoxae, the pronotal punctures smaller and widely spaced and the antennal club distinctly 2-segmented.

#### *Thyroderus porcatus* Sharp

*Thyroderus porcatus* Sharp, 1885: 83.

Material examined. Ehime; Matsuyama, Shiroyama, 10.VIII.1980, Cl. Besuchet — 1 ex.; Nara:  
Nara, 27-31.VII.1980, Cl. Besuchet — 4 ex.

Distribution: Japan, Formosa.



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FIG. 22.

*Philothermus japonicus*.

This is the only species of *Thyroderus* in Japan which reaches also Formosa in its distribution. The specimens recorded from Ceylon and India as *T. porcatus* belong to a different species.

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